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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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Feature of Issue: PORTO RICO

C R O P P R O S P E C T S

SMALL GRAINS

Recent revisions of the wheat forecasts of Algeria, Poland, Hungary have shown increases over the previous forecasts for this season. The Rumanian wheat crop is reported to be 30,000,000 bushels above that of last year.

Harvesting has begun in some parts of France and a plentiful yield is expected. The June weather was favorable and conditions are generally good.

The July 1 condition of British grain crops is above the 1914-23 average of that date but slightly below the report for July 1, 1924, according to a cable from the American Agriculture Commissioner at London. In percentage of normal, with the 1924 figures in parenthesis, the report reads; wheat, 90.6 (90.1); barley 84.3 (88.1); oats 85.0 (91.0). This report is more optimistic than that of last year, but yields are expected to be rather poor. The above figures were compiled by the London "Times."

Some improvement in the Austrian crop is noted in the official condition report as of July 1.

Conditions of all grain crops in Czechoslovakia are above average. The wheat crop is considerably above average and about the same as the condition reported at this time last year. The condition of the rye crop this year is considerably above average being slightly better than wheat while last year the condition as of this date was only average. Barley and oats are above average but not so good as last year.

Swedish crops are all considerably above average. The conditions as reported in percentage of the 10 year average yields are as follows: wheat 122 as against 85 last year; rye 115 against 74; barley 108 against 94; oats 107 against 94; sugar beets 106 against 94; potatoes 105 against 98.

C R O P P R O S P E C T S, C O N T ' D.

CEREAL CROPS 1923-24 AND 1924-25

Crop and Country	1923-24	1924-25	Decrease from 1923-24	Increase over 1923-24
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent	Per cent
WHEAT				
Total 5 countries	1,558,834	1,384,437	11.2	
Canada	252,097	365,000		39.3
Norway	493	588		19.3
Netherlands	4,631	5,181		11.9
Hungary	51,568	58,716		13.9
Bulgaria	28,317	43,505		53.6
Rumania	70,421	105,453		49.7
Poland	32,498	51,000		56.9
Algeria	17,156	40,307		134.9
Japan	25,406	36,082		42.0
Chosen	10,289	10,950		6.4
Total 16 countries	2,061,710	2,101,219		1.9
RYE				
Total 3 countries	94,141	92,409	1.8	
Canada	13,751	12,970	5.7	
Norway	637	787		23.5
Netherlands	15,560	15,747		1.2
Hungary	22,103	27,558		24.7
Rumania	5,963	6,929		16.2
Poland	143,884	242,112		68.3
Finland	11,618	12,913		11.1
Total 10 countries	307,657	411,425		33.7
BARLEY				
Total 4 countries	232,046	307,176		8.9
Canada	88,807	86,105	3.0	
Norway	4,692	5,190		10.6
Netherlands	3,480	3,582		2.9
Hungary	14,947	20,025		34.0
Rumania	30,759	33,758		9.7
Poland	55,489	51,165	7.8	
Finland	6,150	5,787	5.9	
Morocco	45,930	32,564	29.1	
Algeria	18,706	44,322		136.9
Japan	74,969	101,549		35.5
Chosen	37,074	37,336		.8
Total 15 countries	663,049	728,609		9.9

C R O P P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D .

CEREAL CROPS 1923-24 AND 1924-25, CONT'D.

Crop and Country	1923-24	1924-25	Decrease from 1923-24	Increase over 1923-24
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent	Per cent
OATS				
Total 3 countries	1,579,476	1,331,508	15.7	
Canada	405,976	468,949		15.5
Norway	10,641	12,401		16.5
Netherlands	20,882	19,635	6.0	
Hungary	17,125	20,668		20.7
Rumania	42,013	57,320		36.4
Poland	166,171	144,264	13.2	
Finland	35,618	32,036	10.1	
Algeria	9,138	16,190		77.2
Total 11 countries	2,287,040	2,102,971	8.0	
CORN				
Total 2 countries	2,463,777	3,131,552		27.1

COTTON

Recent cotton acreage estimates for 1925-26, including Russia and Bulgaria, indicate a 4,000,000-acre increase in regions which in 1924-25 embraced 55 per cent of the world's cotton lands. Production forecasts for three producing regions, including Russia, indicate an increase of 1,000,000 bales of 478 pounds in areas which in 1924-25 produced 58 per cent of the estimated world total. Crop comments indicate increased acreages also for Greece and Haiti and a decrease for Iraq. The outlook for Greece is said to be exceptionally bright according to Assistant Trade Commissioner Charles Dickerson at Athens. He states that a good deal more land is under cotton this year as a result of increased refugee cultivation in the producing districts and that if the favorable weather conditions continue a large increase over the 1924 production is predicted.

In Haiti requests to the government for seed indicate that many new plantations will be started, states the Financial Adviser General Receiver in his monthly bulletin for April 1925.

In Iraq, the area planted with cotton has been curtailed, and work delayed, owing to the poor condition of draught animals after the severe winter according to the International Institute of Agriculture. Germination has been good, and the crop conditions was promising at the end of April.

C R O P P R O S P E C T S, C O N T ' D.

In Lower California, Mexico, growing conditions continued favorable in June and the crop is in as good condition as it has ever been at this time of the year, according to Consul Von Struve at Mexicali. No insect pests have made their appearance and there is at present every indication that the coming crop will equal the maximum of about 93,000 bales of 478 pounds net. Present indications are that there will be no water shortage this summer as was the case last year.

A few reports have come in on 1924-25 production in the Southern Hemisphere. In Paraguay the crop as estimated in June amounts to 13,400 bales of 478 pounds net, or an increase of about 800 bales over the estimate of April 15, according to consul Willson at Asuncion. The Paraguay estimate in June was 13,400 bales of 478 pounds net, or an increase of about 800 bales over the estimate for April 15, states the consul. The increase is due to the favorable weather conditions and the destruction of a large percentage of the army worms.

ACREAGE

Country	1924-25	1925-26	Decrease from 1924-25	Increase over 1924-25
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
United States	42,641	46,448		9
Russia	1,198	1,650		38
Mexico, Laguna	296	86	61	
Bulgaria	5.1	5.6		10
Total above regions ..	44,140	48,190		9
Estimated world total	79,500			
<u>FORECASTS OF PRODUCTION:</u>				
	<u>1,000 bales</u>	<u>1,000 bales</u>		
United States	13,619	14,339		5
Russia	458	738		17
Mexico, Lower California	73	93		27
Total above countries	14,077	15,170		8
Estimated world total	24,700			

C R O P P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D .

FLAX

The Canadian official estimate of flax crop places the area at 1,219,500 acres compared with 1,276,667 acres last year, a decrease of 4.5 per cent. The growing conditions have been good and the production is forecast on the basis of the July 1 condition report at 10,480,000 bushels, which would be an 8 per cent increase over the 9,695,000 bushels harvested in 1924. In the United States on the other hand, the estimated acreage for 1925 shows a 5.4 per cent increase over last year while production as forecast on the basis of the condition on July 1 is 13 per cent below last year. The acreage is placed at 3,466,000 acres compared with 3,289,000 acres last year and the production at 26,144,000 bushels compared with 30,173,000.

SUGAR

New and revised estimates of acreage bring the total for 13 European countries up to 4,530,000 acres compared with 4,344,000 acres last year, or an increase of 4.3 per cent. These countries last year accounted for nearly 85 per cent of the total European acreage. A revised estimate for Russia increasing her 1925 acreage is the principal change since last week. The detailed estimates appear on page 66. No new forecasts of production have been received.

Weather conditions in central Europe have improved greatly, according to a trade paper. Heavy rains during the week of June 21 have thoroughly dampened the soil and put it in condition to sustain the further growth of the plants for some time to come. At the same time the danger from various insect pests has been checked. The rains extended over Austria, Hungary, Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland. In Western Europe, France and Belgium, which have had three weeks of hot dry weather, now report lower temperatures following good rains.

The condition of the Austrian sugar beet crop is considerably above average according to a cabled report from the International Institute of Agriculture, and that of Czechoslovakia is also above average.

C R O P P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D .

SUGAR BEETS, 1924 AND 1925

Country	1924	1925	Decrease from 1924	Increase over 1924
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Total 4 countries a/	1,061,299	901,000	15.1	
Sweden	101,832	99,600	2.2	
Denmark	95,437	92,700	2.9	
Belgium	200,527	175,400	12.5	
Switzerland	3,200	3,500		9.4
Germany	875,648	906,500		3.5
Czechoslovakia	747,925	763,500		2.1
Poland	403,796	426,900		5.7
Finland	2,224	2,600		16.9
Russia	352,500	1,158,400		35.9
Total 13 countries...	4,344,488	4,530,100		4.3
Total Europe	5,190,149			

a/ Includes Italy, Netherlands, France and Roumania.

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR SPANISH ALMONDS

The 1925 Spanish almond crop promises to be as good, if not better, than that of 1924. While it is too early to make any definite statement as to the probable size of the new crop, it appears that the report of frost damage was considerably exaggerated, and that the trees are bearing abundantly, according to F. A. Henry, American Consul General at Barcelona. Exports of almonds from the old crop gathered since last August were practically ended in April, with virtually no stocks available. Market quotations since April have been entirely nominal.

The Valencia crop is reported to be abundant, with some damage being wrought by caterpillars. In Malaga the crop is expected to be large. Injuries resulting from cold weather and high winds in that province appear to have been confined almost entirely to the seacoast and were not as extensive as first reported. In the important provinces of Tarragona, Gerona and the Balearic Islands, prospects are reported as being generally good. The possibility of a short crop in Italy has given rise to expectations of a good season for Spanish exporters.

M A R K E T N E W S A N D P R O S P E C T S

LONDON BUTTER MARKET FIRM.- The London butter market on July 17 was reported as firm with quotations generally a shade higher than in the previous week. Average prices ranged between 41 and 42 cents for colonial and continental butters against 43-1/2 cents for 92 score in New York. Siberian butter, at 36.5 to 37.8 cents per pound shows greater uniformity than Argentine, and no greater range than does colonial butter. A detailed statement of prices as cabled by the American Agricultural Commissioner appears on page 85.

BRITISH PORK IMPORTS AGAIN NORMAL.- June imports of hams and bacon into Great Britain were normal at 84,784,000 pounds against 63,840,000 pounds and 88,592,000 pounds for May and April 1925 respectively and 85,000,000 pounds in June, 1924, according to E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. Denmark and the United States each shipped 9,000,000 pounds more bacon in June than during the preceding month, the Danish exports having been disturbed by labor troubles. Receipts of supplies British and continental fell off, however, and stocks of hams, bacon and shoulders on June 30 were 6,000 boxes below the May 31 figure and at the lowest point for the current year. Lard imports were practically unchanged at 27,590,000 pounds.

GERMAN PORK MARKET FIRM.- Prices of hogs at Berlin for the week of July 15 reached \$16.96 per hundred pounds, continuing the tendency to rise which has been evident since June 24, according to a cable from W. A. Schoenfeld, Berlin representative of the Department of Agriculture. The rising tendency has been coincident with fluctuations in the receipts of hogs at 14 markets, which for the week under review were lower than for the preceding week. Lard in tierces at Hamburg also showed firm tendencies, reaching \$19.66 per hundred pounds. See page 85.

FAVORABLE RESUMPTION OF AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES.- Offerings amounting to 4,700 bales of a particularly good selection of merinos and comebacks appeared at the resumption of wool sales at Melbourne on July 13, according to cabled advices from N. L. Anderson, American Consul General at Melbourne. A large number of buyers created keen competition, which was well distributed, resulting in almost complete clearances. The United States bought freely of a wide range of qualities. The Continent was active, especially France, with Great Britain showing surprising strength. Japan bought moderately. Prices ranged from 5 to 10 per cent higher than at the close of the sales in May for good superior merinos and comebacks. Other descriptions remain practically unchanged. The top price for superior merinos in the grease was 58.7 cents (29 pence) for 66 S quality yielding 58 per cent. Australian stocks on June 30 amounted to 505,964 bales, of which 100,000 were passed in and 405,000 were unoffered.

FRANCE PROHIBITS THE IMPORTING OF AMERICAN CURED AND FRESH PORK.- A decree of June 11, 1925, prohibits the entry into France of borax cured meats, after July 15, 1925, according to W. W. Corcoran, American Vice Consul at Boulogne-sur-mer. This decree, coming on top of a failure to renew permission to import American fresh pork into France, practically excludes American pork products from that country indefinitely.

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L N E W S

AUSTRALIA:- There will be about 40,000,000 sheep in New South Wales by the end of 1925, if the fairly satisfactory fall and winter lambing seasons are followed by an equally good spring season, according to the "Country Life and Stock and Station Journal". On June 30, 1924, sheep in New South Wales numbered 37,539,000 against 34,863,000 on the same date of 1923. For the five years 1918 to 1922, 43 per cent of the sheep in Australia were located in New South Wales. Recent rains have materially improved the outlook for the current season, providing abundant pasturage after the two months spell of drought.

NEW ZEALAND:- For the period November 1924 to May 1925 lamb slaughterings in New Zealand amounted to 4,554,000 carcasses, against 4,553,000 for the same period of 1923-24. Sheep slaughterings this season were approximately 33 per cent larger than for the same period of last season, and the production of beef quarters was 72 per cent greater. Mutton stocks on May 31, 1925, amounted to 1,035,000 against 746,000 on the same date of last year, and the number of beef quarters on hand was about three times as large. Stocks of lamb carcasses on the same date were slightly smaller than for the preceding year. Details appear on page 84.

GERMANY:- Slaughterings at the 36 most important slaughter points in Germany of all kinds of animals for the first five months of 1925, were larger than for the same period of 1924. Hog slaughterings increased by 34 per cent, cattle and calves by 20 per cent and sheep by 61 per cent. The figures appear below:

GERMANY: Slaughterings During First Five Months 1924 and 1925.

Livestock	January - May	January - May
	1924	1925
Cattle	262,329	312,779
Calves	451,921	544,943
Sheep	224,506	361,801
Hogs	998,656	1,333,924

Statistisches Reichsamt, June 10, 1925.

F R U I T N E W S

AUSTRALIAN RAISINS LEAD IN GREAT BRITAIN: Australia is now the largest single source of British raisin supply. Imports of raisins into the United Kingdom during 1924 amounted to 136,000,000 pounds, of which amount 34% was supplied by Australia, 22% by Smyrna, 15% by the United States and 14% by Spain. South Africa also figures in the British raisin market, which was built upon a taste for the American product.

GRAPEFRUIT IN DEMAND IN LONDON.- Grapefruit is in very keen demand at high prices in London, according to trade notes from E. A. Foley, American Agriculture Commissioner there. Oranges from Spain and South Africa also move well, but the supply is great enough to keep prices at moderate levels.

CANADA GRANTS FREE ENTRY TO AUSTRALIAN DRIED FRUITS.- The Australian Canadian Reciprocal Trade Treaty grants free entry into Canada to Australian dried fruits, and the old general tariff of 2/3 of a cent per pound is raised to 3 cents per pound. The treaty was ratified by the Canadian Senate on June 27. Australian raisins are ready to ship at the end of February and early in March. Canada's period of heaviest consumption runs from September to January. American producers are not greatly concerned over the new treaty since the Australian product must be held in storage during six or seven months of hot weather before entering the trade in competition with the American product.

NOVA SCOTIA STRAWBERRIES FOR BOSTON.- Nova Scotia strawberries may be shipped by express to the Boston market, according to B. Gotlieb, American Consul at Halifax. While transportation rates would be high the fruit would arrive after the close of the local season, and owing to its superior flavor is expected to find a place on the market.

MORE CALIFORNIA PEACHES FOR ONTARIO.- Owing to the recent Canadian embargo against peaches from the eastern United States, larger quantities are expected from California this season, according to W. W. Brunswick, American Consul at Niagara Falls, Ont. The additional demand for the California fruit, combined with a reported smaller crop in that State is expected to boost prices by 50 per cent above those of last year in Eastern Canada.

BRAZIL REMOVES DUTY ON AMERICAN FRESH FRUIT.- American fruit may enter Brazil duty free under the provisions of a recent decree, according to Ambassador Morgan at Rio de Janeiro. Such imports, however, are still subject to the "Expediente Tax" of 2 per cent. The decree is the result of our "most favored nation" treaty with Brazil.

SUMMARIES OF LEADING ARTICLES

PORTO RICAN AGRICULTURE GROWING IN IMPORTANCE.- Porto Rico is assuming increasing importance as a source of agricultural products for consumption and manufacture in the United States. Shipments of agricultural commodities to this country for the year ending June 30, 1924 amounted to \$66,326,000 and for the preceding twelve months to \$61,801,000. Sugar was the most important item, contributing \$47,793,000 of the total in 1923-24. Unmanufactured tobacco and fruits, fresh and preserved, constituted the bulk of the remainder. Tobacco shipments were valued at \$13,170,000 and fruits at \$3,792,000 of which nearly \$2,004,000 was in grapefruit. Coffee, which ranks third in value produced, is exported chiefly to countries other than the United States.

The sugar cane area is estimated at approximately 300,000 acres and is apparently growing. Forty active sugar centrals have produced 632,000 short tons this season, according to C. E. Chardon, Commissioner of Agriculture. This record figure is the result of favorable weather and the development of cane varieties having high sucrose content and strong resistance to disease. Tobacco production since 1920 has ranged between 15,000,000 and 28,000,000 pounds, the area planted increasing from 22,000 acres in 1910 to 33,000 in 1925. In value tobacco ranks next to sugar. Shipments of grapefruit to the United States this year are expected to exceed the 681,000 cases shipped during the period September 1 to May 23, 1924 - 1925. According to the 1919 census there were 114,000 trees of non-bearing and 219,000 of bearing age, with very few new plantings in recent years. Pineapples are proving to be one of Porto Rico's most profitable crops. With this year's output expected to be the largest on record in spite of considerable trouble with disease. Important quantities are shipped to the United States. Cotton is of minor importance. It is thought, however, that if low sugar prices should prevail for several years, cotton production might reach 6,000 or 7,000 bales. The crop during the past three years has yielded between 1,000 and 1,900 bales of 478 pounds. See page 73.

REVIEW OF WORLD AGRICULTURE, JUNE 15 TO JULY 15.- The growing season in Northern Hemisphere countries outside of the United States has been generally favorable. In Europe estimates and forecasts indicate generally larger grain crops than last year, although not quite so large as in 1923. The Italian wheat harvest which is just completed is estimated at 224,000,000 bushels. Crop reports from Russia are favorable and it is thought probable that Russia will again export grain during the coming season. Estimates of the spring harvest of Algeria, Tunis, and Morocco indicate a total wheat production of 61,000,000 bushels, as compared with 48,000,000 bushels last year. The latest condition reports from Egypt indicate a yield above the ten-year average. According to the first estimate of the Canadian wheat crop released on July 10, production is estimated at 365,000,000 bushels on 22,400,000 acres. This is 103,000,000 bushels larger than the final report of the 1924 crop, but below the bumper 1923 crop of 474,000,000 bushels. The outlook for the world cotton crop of 1925-26 is generally favorable. Acreage increases are apparent for Russia, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and the United States, with conditions average in Egypt and Russia and better than last year in this country. The sugar beet area of all Europe is likely to be about equal if not greater than last year's approximately normal area. See page 71.

REVIEW OF WORLD AGRICULTURE

June 15 - July 15, 1925

The growing season in Northern Hemisphere countries outside of the United States has been generally favorable. In Europe estimates and forecasts from such widely distributed countries as Italy, Spain, Netherlands, Hungary, Poland and Bulgaria all indicate larger grain crops than last year, although not quite so large as in 1923 except in Bulgaria. The wheat harvest is completed in Italy, with an estimated production of 224,000,000 bushels. In July the harvest zone moves from Southern to Central and Northern Europe. No definite reports are at hand for the harvest now in progress in France and Germany, but there have been no reports of serious damage, and the last condition reports were favorable. Crop reports from Russia are favorable, and it is thought probable that Russia will again export grain during the coming season.

Estimates of the spring harvest in the three North African countries of Algeria, Tunis and Morocco indicate a total wheat production of 61,000,000 bushels as compared with 48,000,000 bushels last year. No definite report has been received for Egypt but the last condition reports indicate a yield above the ten-year average.

The first estimate of the wheat crop of Canada was released on July 10 and indicates a production of 365,000,000 bushels on 22,400,000 acres. This is 103,000,000 bushels larger than the final report of the crop of 1924 but below the bumper crop of 474,000,000 bushels in 1923.

Visible supplies of wheat in Canada, United States and afloat on July 1, 1925 together with the farm stocks in the United States and wheat still available for export in Argentina and Australia, altogether amount to about 230,000,000 bushels as compared with 305,000,000 bushels on the same date last year. Supplies of wheat in both the United States and Canada are larger than were expected earlier in the season in view of the final estimates of the 1924 wheat crops in the two countries, thus indicating the possibility that the final estimates of last year in both countries will have to be revised upward.

Net exports of wheat in bushels from the five principal surplus-producing countries for the year ending June 30, 1925 were approximately as follows: United States, 250,000,000; Canada, 195,000,000; Argentina, 124,000,000; Australia, 122,000,000; and British India, 44,000,000, giving a total exported of 735,000,000 bushels as compared with 781,000,000 bushels in the previous year. Imports into European countries, however, were probably larger in the year just closed than in the preceding year, while imports of China and Japan were much smaller with smaller quantities on passage at the end of the season than a year before.

The outlook for the cotton crop of 1925-26 is generally favorable. Acreage increases are reported not only for the United States but for Egypt, Russia, and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The condition of the crop in the United States is better than at this time last year, with average conditions reported in Egypt and Russia.

REVIEW OF WORLD AGRICULTURE

June 15 - July 15, 1925, Cont'd.

The sugar beet area of all Europe is likely to be about equal to if not greater than the area last year when the production approached pre-war figures. Reports of sugar production in the cane sugar producing countries during the season just closed indicate a total production of cane sugar for 1924-25 of 16,700,000 short tons. Beet sugar production for the past season was 8,700,000 short tons making a total world sugar production of 25,400,000 short tons.

Economic conditions in Europe have not shown any marked improvement in the past month. France has not yet determined upon its fiscal policy for the coming year, and the possibility of new taxes is causing uncertainty in business. The United Kingdom has been put at a disadvantage in foreign trade by the rise in exchange with no corresponding changes in wages and prices. Unemployment has again increased particularly in coal mining. The situation in Germany shows no particular change. In Italy there has been a further fall in exchange with economic conditions still uncertain. Denmark has been adversely affected by labor troubles, but other countries in the north of Europe appear to be relatively prosperous.

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BELGIAN FLAX INDUSTRY CONTINUES DULL

The Belgian flax industry continues dull in practically all of its phases, except the market for high grade raw flax, according to George Messersmith, American Consul at Antwerp. There were practically no transactions in medium and low flax during May. In spite of the lack of demand, prices on those grades remained fairly stationary, owing to the fact that no fresh supplies were being received, the retting season being in full operation. A fair demand sustained the prices on better grades.

A depression said to be the most severe in its history dominates the Belgian linen spinning and weaving industries. While some operators are hopeful of an improvement in the late summer, no such indications were evident early in June. Most weaving mills are on short time schedules and many are closed. Practically the same conditions prevail in the spinning mills. Price concessions said to reduce profits to practically nothing have failed to stimulate orders. Cancellations in America have added to the general depression, buyers contending that prices are still too high.

CROP REPORTING IN PORTO RICO

Porto Rico is assuming an increasing importance as a source of agricultural products for consumption or manufacture in the United States. Sugar and tobacco have been the Island's leading exports for many years, and fruits, especially grapefruit, are showing considerable progress. Porto Rican annual exports of agricultural products to the United States were valued at \$66,326,000 for the year ending June 30, 1924, and at \$61,801,000 for the preceding twelve months. Of the total, sugar accounted for \$47,793,000 in 1923-24 and for \$46,176,000 in 1922-23. Unmanufactured tobacco is the next important item, valued in 1923-24 at \$13,170,000, and for the preceding year at \$9,459,000. Fresh and preserved fruits accounted for \$3,792,000 in 1923-24, of which nearly \$2,000,000 was in grapefruit. For the preceding year, fruits stood at \$4,565,000, with grapefruit valued at \$1,382,000.

Since Porto Rico is a political entity of the United States and important agriculturally, there has been a long-felt need of an adequate crop reporting system, comparable with those in operation in the States. W. F. Callander, Senior Statistician in Charge of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, recently completed a survey of the crop reporting facilities of Porto Rico, making some recommendations and offering the aid of this Department in improving the service. The tentative plan agreed upon with the Insular Department of Agriculture and Labor contemplates the submission of four estimates of the sugar crop annually, one on tobacco, one on cotton, two on grapefruit and one on pineapples. The first sugar estimate will be made prior to harvest. One of the grapefruit forecasts will be made in September.

The problem of gathering information on crop acreages in Porto Rico is a difficult one, there being very little information of this character available since the census of 1919, and that census was not entirely satisfactory. One of the chief difficulties in estimating acreage is the fact that crops may be planted any season of the year, and several crops are grown on the same land. Tobacco is planted at two different periods and in many sections two crops are harvested from the same planting. The second crop, however, is of very poor quality. Sugar cane is planted in the spring and in the fall. Cotton is planted in the southern part of the Island in the fall, while in the northern part, it is planted during the winter. There are, therefore, two seasons for harvesting cotton. From two to four crops are harvested from each planting of pineapples. The local crops of beans and pigeon peas, which form much of the food of the natives, are planted at most any time. Coconuts are harvested two or three times a year.

CROP REPORTING IN PORTO RICO, CONT'D.

Agricultural production in Porto Rico is dominated by the sugar industry which in 1919 accounted for half of the value of all crops. This crop, however, is dealt with in detail elsewhere in this issue.

The acreage and production of other crops and their relation to sugar cane are shown in the table following taken from the census of Porto Rico for 1919.

PORTO RICO: Acreage and production of all crops 1909 and 1919

Crop	Area harvested		Production		
	1909	1919	Unit	1909	1919
	Acres	Acres			
ALL CROPS REPORTING					
ACREAGE a/.....	542,673	660,564	---	---	---
CEREALS, TOTAL	73,107	72,322			
Corn.....	56,640	58,785	Bushels	548,236	666,196
Rice	16,138	11,749	Bushels	154,717	119,097
Milo Maize	329	1,788	Bushels	1,956	9,570
OTHER GRAINS AND SEEDS,					
TOTAL	27,713	38,255			
Dry edible beans ...	20,652	34,907	Bushels	125,553	272,324
Dry peas	6,859	3,147	Bushels	44,101	18,815
Peanuts	202	201	Bushels	4,584	5,478
HAY AND FORAGE, TOTAL .	15,826	20,409	---		---
Malojillo	4,775	7,526	Bundles	3,584,592	3,926,841
Yerba Guinea	10,824	11,493	Bundles	4,720,925	7,164,120
Yerba Napier b/	227	1,390	Bundles	18,302	625,530
Cane tops for forage	---	---	Tons	---	39,712
TOBACCO	22,142	39,068	Pounds	10,827,755	19,362,826
COFFEE	186,875	193,561	Pounds	52,717,727	53,209,362
SUGAR CANE c/	---	227,815	---	---	---
Vegetables total d/ ...	68,158	63,857	---	---	---
Potatoes (Irish or white)	---	498	Bushels	---	7,658
Sweet potatoes and yams	---	31,457	Bushels	---	1,188,018
Other vegetables e/ ..	---	31,902	---	---	---
SUNDRY MINOR CROPS,					
TOTAL f/	3,419	5,277	---	---	---
Cotton	1,425	2,760	Bales	1,319	2,201

a/ Excludes among other crops and fruit and nut crops. b/ Reported in 1909 as "Other tame or cultivated grasses" and possibly included small amounts of other grasses. c/ Cane tops for forage not included, but reported under "Hay and forage". d/ In 1909 no detail for vegetables reported. Acreage for farm gardens included in 1909 but not included in 1919. e/ The 1919 figures represent vegetables raised for sale only. f/ Includes small quantities of achiote, Hendionda, majagua, and yagua (1919 and 1909), of malagueta, cogollos, and guano (1919) and of matojo (1909).

CROP REPORTING IN PORTO RICO, CONT'D.

Sugar Cane

Sugar cane, the most important crop grown on the Island, includes considerably more than half the cultivated acreage. The total land area of the Island was reported in the census of 1920 as 2,198,000 acres, of which 2,022,000 acres were in farms. The improved land in farms was reported at 1,303,000. Of this area, it is estimated that 227,815 acres were in sugar cane. This acreage has since been considerably increased, until at the present time, it is estimated that at least 300,000 acres are in sugar cane.

Forty active sugar centrals have produced 632,000 short tons this season, according to C. E. Chardon, Commissioner of Agriculture. This is a record figure, and is about 15 per cent greater than the estimate made at the beginning of the season. Favorable growing weather together with the development of cane varieties immune or resistant to disease and of a higher sucrose yield are said to be responsible for the higher production figure.

The crop is estimated by several agencies. The Sugar Association of Porto Rico, and the Insular Department of Agriculture and Labor, are the principal sources of information. These two agencies forecast in December the total production in tons of sugar, these reports being based upon returns from the mill managers, with such allowances as reports from these centrals in the past would seem to warrant. In other words, there is a tendency on the part of some of the mills to estimate too high, while some have shown a tendency in the past to underestimate the crop.

A number of the sugar centrals were visited to determine whether it would be possible to secure acreage estimates. A situation was found similar to that in Cuba. The centrals have very accurate information as to the acreage on lands controlled by themselves, and in many instances, the acreage of lands controlled by the colonos, who are under contract to furnish cane to the centrals, and to whom money is advanced. There is however, a great deal of free cane on the Island, which may go to one mill one year and to another the next. It is very difficult to get any accurate information on the acreage devoted to this free cane. Estimates of acreage gathered from the mills, therefore, are very incomplete. It is believed, however, that in time this can be approximated, and a rather accurate estimate made of the acreage of sugar cane grown. The acreage records of the mills governing their own lands are quite in detail. They show the number of acres of cane planted in the spring and in the fall season of each year. Cane planted in the spring

CROP REPORTING IN PORTO RICO, CONT'D.

is known as the Gran Cultura crop. This cane is about eighteen months old when it is harvested, and yields the highest tonnage per acre. The fall planted cane is known as the Primavera. This cane is harvested when it is about fourteen months old, and the yields are considerably less than that of the spring planted cane. From two to four ratoon crops are secured in Porto Rico. The yields drop off considerably after the first cutting of the cane. The one or two mills where the records were seen gave the yield of the ratoon cane as only about half that of the Gran Cultura cane.

PORTO RICO - Sugar Production

Year	Production <u>a/</u>	Year	Production
	<u>Short tons</u>		<u>Short tons</u>
1899-1900	39,200	1914-15	346,490
1900-1	81,536	1915-16	483,590
1901-2	103,152	1916-17	503,081
1902-3	100,576	1917-18	453,794
1903-4	138,096	1918-19	406,002
1904-5	151,088	1919-20	485,071
1905-6	214,480	1920-21	489,818
1906-7	206,864	1921-22	408,325
1907-8	230,095	1922-23	379,172
1908-9	277,093	1923-24	447,000
1909-10	346,786	1924-25	632,000
1910-11	342,340		
1911-12	371,076		
1912-13	398,004		
1913-14	351,666		

a/ 1899-1900 to 1906-7 shipments from Porto Rico to the United States.

Compiled from: Report of the Governor of Porto Rico; Revista de Agricultura de Puerto Rico Nov. 1924; La Democracia June 11, 1925 quoting the commissioner of agriculture.

CROP REPORTING IN PORTO RICO, CONT'D.

The use of fertilizer is essential to profitable cane production in practically all parts of Porto Rico. The fact that only two or three ratoon crops are secured, and that fertilizer must be used, considerably increases the cost of producing cane over the costs of producing it in Cuba, where the use of fertilizers is not widely practiced. There is a determined effort on the part of the centrals and the Government in Porto Rico to develop higher yielding varieties of sugar cane, with a higher sucrose content. One field was seen where a new variety gave a yield of 90 tons per acre of cane, with an actual sugar extraction of slightly more than 14 per cent. This, however, is very unusual, the average yields on the Island being from 15 to 25 tons.

Tobacco

Tobacco has been found to be a profitable crop in Porto Rico and the trend of production in the past fifteen years has been upward as is shown in the table below. In value it now ranks next to sugar according to the report of the Governor of the Island, whereas in 1919 it was only fourth in order of importance.

PORTO RICO: Tobacco acreage and production 1910 to 1925

Year	:	Area	:	Production	:	Year	:	Area	:	Production
	:	<u>Acres</u>	:	<u>Pounds</u>	:		:	<u>Acres</u>	:	<u>Pounds</u>
1910	:	a/ 22,142:	:	a/ 10,327,755	:	1918	:	23,931	:	---
1911	:	19,420:	:	---	:	1919	:	39,486	:	23,691,825
1912	:	b/ 23,000:	:	b/ 15,000,000	:		:		:	
1913	:	17,175:	:	---	:	1920	:	a/ 39,068	:	a/ 19,362,826
1914	:	17,808:	:	---	:	1921	:	30,745	:	15,474,302
	:		:		:	1922	:	35,302	:	24,711,566
1915	:	18,040:	:	---	:	1923	:	34,999	:	24,499,643
1916	:	16,308:	:	---	:	1924	:	40,000	:	28,000,000
1917	:	13,212:	:	---	:	1925	:	33,000	:	22,500,000

Compiled from - Reports of the Governor of Porto Rico, Census report, and La Democracia, June 11, 1925 quoting the Commissioner of Agriculture.

a/ Census report.

b/ Commercial estimate.

The crop of 1924, although large included much tobacco of inferior quality, prices were low and the crop was unprofitable to many of the growers, in consequence of which the acreage for 1925 was reduced. The 1925 harvest is said to be one of the best crops raised in years. The Governor states that there is room for considerable expansion in tobacco production but improvement in the methods of production, in marketing facilities and credit arrangements are necessary to the development.

CROP REPORTING IN PORTO RICO, CONT'D.

The tobacco crop is controlled almost wholly by one or two companies. One of these companies has large holdings of land, on which the company itself grows tobacco. It also has considerable acreage under contract with private growers, and buys "free" tobacco from independent growers. The acreage in this crop is rather difficult to determine, but apparently it is in the neighborhood of 35,000 acres. Much of the tobacco is grown under shade for making cigar wrappers. The Insular Department of Agriculture has a special tobacco man, formerly an employee of one of the companies, who has been gathering information on the acreage of tobacco for some time through the county agricultural agents, of whom there are about fifty.

Fruits

Fruits and nuts in general ranked third in value in 1920, with bananas first in the group and coconuts second. Acreage figures for these crops are not available. The number of trees and production as reported in the census are given below.

PORTO RICO: Tropical fruits and nuts 1909 and 1919

Crop	: Number of trees		:	Production		
	: or plants of			Unit	: 1909	: 1919
	: bearing age					
	: 1910	: 1920	:			
Tropical fruits,	:	:	:	:	:	:
total	:44,311,083:	32,536,257:	---	:	---	: ---
Oranges	: 520,266:	735,751:	Boxes	:	690,716:	1,354,411
Limes and oranges..	: 9,874:	10,672:	Boxes	:	3,598:	16,582
Grapefruit	: 117,557:	219,193:	Boxes	:	47,013:	345,340
Pineapples	:15,795,121:	7,403,658:	Boxes	:	437,018:	185,073
Cocoa beans	: 61,325:	58,369:	Pounds	:	117,253:	113,794
Plantains	: 5,261,073:	2,405,471:	Dozens	:	4,153,623:	3,512,358
Bananas	:22,425,201:	21,485,617:	Bunches	:	16,992,258:	19,079,495
Mangoes	: 83,735:	79,200:	Boxes	:	232,223:	237,661
Alligator pears ...	: a/ :	95,254:	Dozens	:	a/ :	851,244
Other fruits	: 31,881:	42,572:	---	:	---	: ---
Nuts (coconuts) ...	: 298,316:	478,054:	Thousands:	:	15,568:	24,608
	:	:	:	:	:	:

a/ Not reported.

The year 1923-24 was a discouraging one to fruit growers, due more to unfavorable marketing conditions than to poor climatic conditions or yields. For 1924-25, however, the situation for most fruits showed an improvement over the preceding season.

CROP REPORTING IN PORTO RICO, CONT'D.

Citrus Fruit

Exports of grapefruit for the 1925-26 season beginning September 1925 are expected to be in excess of the 681,400 cases shipped during the period September 1 to May 23, 1924-25. Exports for the same period of 1923-24 amounted to 666,648 cases. The May shipments of this year were still bringing a small profit to growers. For the last few years, however, grapefruit has not been looked upon as a very profitable crop. The outlook for the coming crop is excellent in Bayamon and Palo Seco, but is below par in other districts along the north coast. Practically no grapefruit groves have been set out during the last five or six years. The census of 1919 showed a total of 114,000 trees of non-bearing age, and 219,000 of bearing age. A survey of the grapefruit areas is being made this summer which will be followed by an estimate in September as to the total size of the crop to be produced next year.

Oranges grow wild in the mountains as a rule, and not in cultivated orchards. The crop is brought down on ponies by the natives, the supply usually varying with the price obtainable. When the price is low many oranges are never gathered. Orange exports during the 1924-25 season up to May 23, amounted to 360,000 cases, compared with 192,000 cases in 1923-24.

Cocomuts

The coconut industry shows very little change. The area is reported by the Commissioner of Agriculture to be approximately 10,000 acres. Production is confined almost wholly to a fringe of land a few hundred yards wide around most of the Island. Exports are rather important, several million nuts being shipped annually. Most of the trees are planted in groves and yield from two to three crops a year. At present some difficulty is being experienced with bud rot, which, unless controlled, will affect production seriously.

Pineapples

Pineapples are proving to be one of the most profitable crops in Porto Rico. The acreage has increased substantially during the year, and this year's crop is expected to be the largest on record. They are grown mostly in a territory adjacent to San Juan, especially in the section west of the city. The chief competitor is Cuba and after Cuba begins shipping in volume the prices drop. There is considerable trouble with disease, but so far the crop has been produced in spite of difficulties.

Cotton

While cotton is of only minor importance in Porto Rico, recent successes of cotton producers have begun to call attention to the crop. Although it has been demonstrated that cotton can be grown in some localities

CROP REPORTING IN PORTO RICO, CONT'D.

even more profitably than sugar, and successfully in the semi-arid regions also, the extension of cotton land has been very slow. If the present low price of sugar should prevail for several years, however, it is estimated that cotton production might reach 6,000 or 8,000 bales of 478 pounds net, annually. Sea Island, the variety most commonly planted, is well adapted to local climatic conditions. The boll weevil has not made its appearance on the Island. This year growers are receiving 14 cents per pound for seed cotton. Yields of from 1200 to 1500 pounds of seed cotton per acre are reported by a number of growers, but a good average is probably not more than 500 pounds. Most of the seed planted is imported from other West Indian Islands, at relatively high prices. A seed farm has been established on which seed is being grown for distribution.

Figures on cotton acreage and production from one source for a period of years, are not available. Acreage estimates are very indefinite, but cotton areas in the last few years are said to have increased from 12,000 to 15,000 acres, against less than 3,000 in 1919. The following table gives production figures from various sources:

PORTO RICO: Cotton

Year	:	Production	::	Year	:	Production
	:	Bales of 478	::		:	Bales of 478
	:	pounds net	::		:	pounds net
1919-20.....	a/	2,200	::	1922-23.....	b/	1,046
1920-21.....	b/	941	::	1923-24.....	c/	1,020
1921-22.....	:	---	::	1924-25.....	d/	1,900
	:		::		:	

a/ Bureau of the Census. b/ International Institute of Agr. c/ 24th Annual Report. Gov. of Porto Rico, Rough estimates based on exports. d/ Unofficial source.

Coffee

Coffee has been one of the most important crops, in 1919 ranging next to sugar in value and in acreage harvested, according to a report of the Governor of Porto Rico. In that year production reached 53,000,000 pounds, but dropped to 14,000,000 pounds in 1922-23. An increase to 21,859,000 pounds occurred in 1923-24, however, and the 1924-25 crop is expected to reach 26,000,000 pounds. The industry is expected to expand materially during the next few years, largely owing to a proposed law, which is almost assured of passage, practically exempting from taxation all new coffee plantations for five years. The crop is grown under shade, making possible the development of the forestry program in connection with coffee plantations.

CROP REPORTING IN PORTO RICO, CONT'D.

Bananas

Bananas are also an important local crop, but are not shipped to any great extent. They form one of the principal sources of food for the natives, and a few banana plants are to be seen around almost every native hut. The plantain, or cooking banana, is grown to a considerable extent.

Vanilla Beans

This is a profitable crop, but not extensively grown. A few growers have made large profits recently from their plantations. There is, however, a disease which affects the bean and shortens the life of the plants.

Special Crops

Sweet potatoes, yams, and beans, are rather important local crops, but are not shipped to any extent. This is also true of pigeon peas, which are no longer admitted to the United States because of weevils. They form an important part of the native diet. Alligator pears are also being grown to some extent.

A considerable quantity of cassava and onions are also grown. In a few mountain sections, onions are grown on a commercial scale for shipment at a profit.

The Insular Department of Agriculture is working for a greater diversification of crops. The Island is essentially a one-crop proposition, sugar cane predominating. As one travels through the Island, especially in the valleys, the impression is that three-fourths of the land is in sugar cane. As this crop does not furnish labor the year around, it means that many of the natives have employment only part of the year, and in view of the fact that the Island is densely populated, any development of crops that would provide employment during the greater part of the year, would be of great economic importance.

SAKELLARIDIS COTTON IS DETERIORATING

Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton has been deteriorating and cannot regain its natural quality, according to a report by Nicholas Parachimonas a cotton expert of Alexandria. It was pointed out that Sakellaridis is the result of a crossing of Abbassi, a variety of late maturity, with a sub-variety of Jumel, which matures early. The deterioration is the result of the custom of keeping for sowing purposes seed from the first crop. Thus the early maturing Jumel has come to predominate in Sakellaridis strains, the majority of which might be called Jumel sub-varieties. The boll-worm and diseases have hastened deterioration. Since instances of mixed seeds are rare, it is felt that no deterioration has occurred from that cause.

LIVESTOCK IN RUSSIA

Various estimates have been received of the numbers of livestock in Russia for 1924 all of which show large apparent increases over the official estimates of the numbers in 1923. This estimate in turn, shows big increases in some instances over 1922. The increases are so large as to bring into question either the comparability or the accuracy of the figures. As a matter of record the figures reported by the Institute for 1924 together with the official estimates for previous years are given below. The estimates from other sources for 1924 are practically the same as the Institute figures for cattle but vary somewhat for sheep and swine. The Russian Review of April 1, 1925 gives the number of sheep in 1924 as 74,500,000 while a consular letter from Sweden under date of April 1, 1925 quoting data from the Russian Communist Party gives the number as 65,000,000. The number of swine is estimated by the Review at 9,000,000 and by the Communist Party at 17,000,000.

The sources for material included in the following table are: Year 1913 - Recueil de Donnees Statistiques et Economiques 1916, page 234; Census 1920 Annuaire Statistique 1921, Livraison premiere pages 254-55 published by the Central Bureau of Statistics. Year 1921, Report of the Central Statistical Bureau Tom IX, No. 1, page 62. Year 1922 Bulletin of the Central Bureau of Statistics, No. 74, May 31, 1923, pages 26 and 28. 1923, Annuaire Statistique 1922 and 1923. Livraison Premier published by Central Bureau of Statistics, page 130 also International Institute of Agriculture March 1925. Year 1924 International Institute of Agriculture March 1925.

RUSSIA: Number of Livestock, 1913, 1920-24)
(Present boundaries)

EUROPEAN RUSSIA

Live- stock	1913	Census 1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Cattle, to- tal	30,132,000	27,540,000	---	27,747,000	32,693,000	
cows ..	---	(16,216,000)	---	(15,610,000)	17,337,000	
Swine	11,250,000	11,063,000	---	6,722,000	8,176,000	
Sheep.....	41,955,000	33,320,000	---	32,476,000	45,764,000	
Goats.....	1,159,000	689,000	---	758,000	1,214,000	
Horses.....	22,169,000	16,966,000	---	14,351,000	15,747,000	

ASIATIC RUSSIA

	1913	Census 1920	1921	1922 a/	1923 a/	1924 a/
Cattle, to- tal	15,609,000	11,329,000	---	5,230,000	5,989,000	
cows.....	---	(5,108,000)	---	---	2,829,000	
Swine.....	2,037,000	2,761,000	---	936,000	952,000	
Sheep.....	33,237,000	14,369,000	---	b/4,569,000	9,463,000	
Goats	4,442,000	2,049,000	---	b/82,000	380,000	
Horses.....	10,239,000	7,431,000	---	4,626,000	4,319,000	

EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC RUSSIA

	1913	Census 1920	1921	1922 a/	1923 a/	1924 a/
Cattle, to- tal	45,741,000	38,869,000	38,132,000	32,977,000	38,682,000	46,200,000
cows.....	---	(21,326,000)	---	---	20,166,000	
Swine.....	13,287,000	13,824,000	13,501,000	7,658,000	9,128,000	16,800,000
Sheep.....	75,231,000	47,689,000	47,157,000	b/37,045,000	55,227,000	(69,100,000)
Goats.....	5,601,000	2,738,000		b/840,000	1,594,000	
Horses.....	32,408,000	24,397,000	23,670,000	18,977,000	20,066,000	22,100,000

a/ Turkestan and Transcaucasia (Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia) excluded. The number in Turkestan and Azerbaijan according to the 1920 census were as follows:

	Turkestan	Azerbaijan	Total
Cattle.....	1,428,951	618,765	2,048,000
Swine.....	88,340	14,022	102,000
Sheep.....	3,959,782	785,198	4,745,000
Goats.....	1,525,284	137,551	1,663,000
Horses.....	732,856	97,479	830,000

b/ In addition there were 3,413,000 designated as "sheep and goats" in the Republic of Kirghisie.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-July 11, 1924 and 1925

PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1-July 11, 1925

Commodity	July 1-	July 1-	Week ending	
	July 12,	July 11,	July 4	July 12
	1924	1925 a/	1925	1925
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wheat.....	1,212	2,701:b/	957:b/	1,714
Wheat flour c/...	---	---	---	---
Rye.....	870	2,555:	1,640	915
Corn.....	161	299:	134	165
Oats.....	41	1,986:	727	1,259
Barley.....	180	415:	166	249
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Hams & shoulders:				
inc.Wilt.sides..		154,454	3,651	3,995
Bacon, inc.Cum-				
berland sides...		119,503	2,829	5,596
Lard.....		1,169,048	9,355	15,143
Pickled pork....		37,553	76	247

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

a/ Revised to May 31, including exports from all ports.

b/ Including wheat flour via Pacific ports.

c/ Not yet available.

NEW ZEALAND; Stocks of Meat on Hand May 31, 1924 and 1925
and Slaughtering for Seven Months November 1924 to May 1925

Livestock	Slaughtering,		Stocks on May 31	
	November	May	a/	
	1923-24	1924-25	1924	1925
Lamb carcasses.....	4,552,854	4,553,655	1,362,473	1,164,023
Wether mutton carcasses... (1,652,674	2,190,029	745,624	516,766
Ewe mutton carcasses.....)				518,515
Beef quarters.....	251,293	432,050	89,225	246,554

Cable to R. S. Forsyth, London manager of New Zealand's Meat Producers Board published in Cold Storage, June 13, 1925.

a/ In store and loaded but not departed.

July 20, 1925.

Foreign Crops and Markets

85.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Copenhagen and New York
(By Weekly Cable)

Market	July 3, 1925	July 10, 1925	July 17, 1925
	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.
Copenhagen, official quotation <u>a/</u> :	40.22	38.50	38.70
New York, 92 score..... <u>a/</u> :	41.00	42.00	43.50
London:			
Danish.....	43.19	41.45	42.10
Dutch, unsalted.....	43.19	42.10	41.67
Irish.....	41.23	40.58	41.01
Irish, unsalted.....	42.75	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>
New Zealand.....	41.02	40.58	41.88
New Zealand, unsalted.....	42.32	42.10	42.32
Australian.....	39.93	39.71	40.36
Australian, unsalted.....	40.80	40.80	41.01
Argentine, unsalted.....	39.93 - 40.36	39.06 - 40.36	37.76 - 40.36
Siberian.....	36.89 - 38.63	36.45 - 37.32	36.45 - 37.76

Quotations converted at exchange of the day. a/ Thursday price. b/ Not quoted.EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By Weekly Cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ending		
		July 1	July 8	July 15
<u>GERMANY:</u>				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets....	Number	42,678	47,578	43,685
Prices of hogs, Berlin.....	\$ per 100 lbs.	16.25	16.69	16.96
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg....	"	19.18	19.41	19.66
Prices of margarine, Berlin.....	"	13.29	13.29	13.29
<u>UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:</u>				
Hogs, certain markets, England..	Number	9,243	8,392	
Hogs, purchases, Ireland.....	"	13,471	15,583	
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshires.....	\$ per 100 lbs.	23.00	---	
Canadian "	"	24.30	24.08	
Danish "	"	26.47	26.03	
Imports, Great Britain: <u>a/</u> <u>b/</u> ..				
Mutton, frozen.....	Carcasses	98,436	118,842	
Lamb, "	"	302,676	156,482	
Beef, "	Quarters	53,346	32,330	
Beef, chilled.....	"	103,073	101,774	
<u>DENMARK:</u>				
Exports of bacon <u>a/</u> <u>c/</u>	1000 lbs.	9,240	8,298	

a/ Received through the Department of Commerce. b/ Week ending Saturday following date indicated. c/ Week ending Friday following date indicated. d/ Not received in time for publication.

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Slaughterings, Germany, 1924,1925	86	Wheat, production, world, 1923-25..	62
Slaughterings, New Zealand,1924-25	84	Wool:	
Meat, stocks, New Zealand,		News, foreign, 1925	68
May 31, 1924-25	84	Sales, Australia, July 1925	67

SHORT SICILIAN FILBERT CROP

The 1925 filbert crop of Sicily, grown principally in the Provinces of Messina and Palermo, will be from 30 to 40 per cent below average, according to W. Roderick Dorsey, American Consul at Palermo. An average crop amounts to 22,000,000 to 26,000,000 pounds. The current crop is placed at 15,000,000 pounds against 13,000,000 pounds for 1924.

Contracts for October delivery made in June were closed at prices as high as 12.2 cents per pound, owing to the poor outlook and the virtual exhaustion of stocks. Sales in October 1924 ranged around 11.2 cents and in October 1923 around 4.4 cents. Strong competition from Asia Minor is viewed as the only possibility for reducing prices this season.